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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
 WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

According to information obtained from tobacco growers, the Crop Forecasting Service of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Puerto Rico calculates that 37,390 acres will be planted to tobacco during 1953-54. This is a 5 percent increase over the 35,643 acres harvested in 1952-53.

The following are summary data for the 1951-52 and 1952-53 tobacco crops:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Harvested</u> (acres)	<u>Production</u> (Pounds)	<u>Yield per Acre</u> (Pounds)
1951-52	33,798	285,272	844
1952-53	35,643	348,097	977

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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EXPORTS OF U. S. BEANS NEAR RECORD LEVELS IN YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1953

United States exports of dry beans totaling 3.3 million bags in the crop year ended August 31, 1953 dropped 4 percent below the previous record year when 3.5 million bags were exported.

While these beans went to more than 75 different countries or destinations, two-thirds of the total went to Mexico and Cuba alone. About one-fourth went to several countries in Western Europe and most of the balance to Canada, Venezuela, Israel and Lebanon. The largest importing countries in the order of quantity taken were Mexico, 1.3 million bags; Cuba, 814,000 bags; the Netherlands, 300,000 bags, and Germany, 171,000 bags.

A partial breakdown of bean exports by classes available for the first time in 1952-53 shows that out of 3.2 million bags exported, 1.6 million were white beans, 308,000 were red kidney beans, and 1.4 million bags were other colored classes including pintos. The white beans went to nearly all importing areas while the colored beans, including the red kidney, were exported almost exclusively to Latin America. Western Europe, the Middle East and the Philippines took white beans almost exclusively.

The principal Latin American customer, Mexico, took 1 million bags of pintos, 13,000 bags red kidney, and 160,000 bags of white beans. Cuba, the second largest buyer, took roughly equal quantities of these 3 groups, namely, white beans, red kidney and other colored classes. The total Cuban take of 814,000 bags was the second largest ever sent to Cuba from the United States in a crop year; the record is 1,100,000 bags exported in 1950-1951.

Exports likely will be less in 1953-54 than in other recent seasons if for no other reason that limitation of United States supply. Stocks of beans at the beginning of this marketing year were lower than for any of the past several years--the Commodity Credit Corporation having disposed of most of its large surplus during the recent record exporting seasons.

United States beans for seed went to as many as 50 countries or destinations the last season, but more than half of the total of 50,000 bags went to Mexico and the Netherlands, the quantities being 15,000 and 10,000 bags, respectively. Canada, Cuba and France were the next largest takers with 5,000 to 7,000 bags of seed beans each. A major part of the seed was likely of the string bean varieties used for seeding for fresh use. Over the years Canada and France have been the most regular and largest importers of United States seed beans despite the fact that in the last season Mexico and the Netherlands exceeded them.

Prior to the last two seasons, Mexico's imports of both seed and other beans seldom totaled more than 2,000 bags per year.

BEANS, dry edible: Exports from the United States by country of destination, calendar year average 1935-39, annual beginning September 1, 1948-1952.

Continent and Country	Average:		Annual:		Year beginning		September 1		
	1935-39		1948		1950		1951		White
	1/		1/		1/		1/		Red
									Other
1,000 bags 2/									
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>									
Canada	10	:	32	:	21	:	125	:	40
Mexico	5	:	2	:	3	:	22	:	1,269
British Honduras	1	:	4	:	3	:	2	:	3
Panama, Republic of	6	:	2	:	3	:	5	:	5
Panama Canal Zone	2	:	4	:	3	:	2	:	2
Cuba	73	:	622	:	566	:	743	:	1,137
Neth. Antilles	2	:	7	:	4	:	5	:	4
Others	10	:	11	:	3	:	2	:	2
Total	109	:	684	:	603	:	906	:	2,463
<u>SOUTH AMERICA:</u>									
Colombia	1	:	1	:	84	:	117	:	1
Venezuela	3	:	9	:	23	:	34	:	55
Others	1	:	2	:	3	:	3	:	3
Total	5	:	12	:	107	:	151	:	56
<u>EUROPE:</u>									
Austria	3/	:	57	:	-	:	3/	:	-
Belgium	6	:	12	:	50	:	96	:	103
France	7	:	3/	:	3/	:	-	:	5
Germany	3/	:	679	:	-	:	3/	:	171
Greece	1	:	300	:	25	:	247	:	18
Italy	-	:	-	:	-	:	13	:	28
Netherlands	3/	:	3/	:	-	:	217	:	309
United Kingdom	2	:	-	:	-	:	232	:	336
Yugoslavia	-	:	-	:	-	:	750	:	4
Others	19	:	2	:	1	:	4	:	8
Total	35	:	1,039	:	26	:	1,296	:	703
<u>ASIA:</u>									
Israel-Palestine	3/	:	3/	:	-	:	138	:	66
Japan	3/	:	90	:	182	:	3/	:	5
Istanbul	-	:	-	:	3/	:	-	:	28
Philippine, Rep. of	2	:	10	:	5	:	5	:	9
Others	1	:	1	:	3/	:	4/	:	3/
Total	3	:	101	:	187	:	189	:	280
<u>OCEANIA:</u>									
	6	:	3	:	1	:	2	:	2
<u>WORLD TOTAL</u>									
	158	:	1,839	:	924	:	5/	:	2,546

1/ Calendar years. Includes seed beans, not separately classified prior to 1942. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds each. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Mostly Korea. 5/ Includes about 2,000 bags from African territory.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.

BEANS, SEED: Exports from the United States by country of destination, annual, year beginning September 1, 1948-52.

Country of Destination	Annual - Year beginning Sept. 1				
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags	100 lb. bags
NORTH AMERICA:					
Bahamas	21	116	6	14	2
Barbados	52	81	95	77	40
British Honduras	20	6	39	-	-
Bermuda	107	123	135	130	142
Canada	3,907	2,635	4,304	5,745	7,267
Costa Rica	15	18	11	22	10
Cuba	182	309	251	257	5,402
Mexico	172	213	934	4,412	14,320
Trinidad & Tobago	7	0	4	15	4
Others	0	5	5	306	1,002
Total	4,483	3,506	5,784	10,978	28,189
SOUTH AMERICA:					
Argentina	-	7	399	-	53
Brazil	29	7	20	37	43
Colombia	-	3	5	22	7
Uruguay	130	148	114	43	302
Venezuela	36	22	73	415	407
Others	80	-	-	7	-
Total	275	187	611	524	812
EUROPE:					
Austria	-	86	235	-	109
Belgium	160	65	120	151	251
France	3,515	5,024	3,008	5	7,050
Germany	31,118	11	27	-	-
Netherlands	72	160	680	815	10,470
Switzerland	587	947	668	204	822
United Kingdom	-	-	45	90	11
Yugoslavia	-	-	440	-	1,751
Others	37	5	295	-	68
Total	35,489	6,298	5,518	1,265	20,532
ASIA:					
Israel	194	863	-	1,416	20
Japan	7	36	6	10	39
Others	32	10	14	19	8
Total	233	909	20	1,445	67

Continued --

AFRICA:

British E. Africa	:	16	:	77	:	391	:	-	:	-
French Morocco	:	5	:	-	:	-	:	4	:	4
Un. of So. Africa	:	16	:	8	:	17	:	10	:	18
Others	:	77	:	-	:	-	:	9	:	10
Total	:	114	:	85	:	408	:	23	:	32

OCEANIA:

Australia	:	192	:	416	:	425	:	40	:	60
New Zealand	:	228	:	39	:	150	:	372	:	256
Total	:	420	:	455	:	575	:	412	:	316

WORLD TOTAL	:	41,014	:	11,440	:	12,916	:	14,647	:	49,948
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.

WORLD SOYBEAN HARVEST DOWN SLIGHTLY

World production of soybeans in 1953 is expected to be slightly less than in 1952, according to the first forecast of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Present prospects are for a harvest of 654.5 million bushels compared with the 1952 revised estimate of 667.7 million bushels and the record outturn of 669.4 million bushels produced in 1950.

The expected decline from 1952 of over 13 million bushels in world production is essentially the difference between the sharp drop in United States production and the sizable increases foreseen in China and Manchuria. United States production represents 86 to 88 percent of the soybeans grown in the areas of the free world while production in the free world accounts for about one-half of the world total.

As of November 1, the United States harvest was placed at 252.3 million bushels or 14 percent below the 291.7 million bushels produced in 1952 and the smallest crop since 1949. Harvested area at 14.3 million acres was the largest of record but the average yield of 17.6 bushels was the lowest since 1947. Dry summer and fall weather seriously damaged the soybean crop over much of the main producing area. Final yields were lower than expected earlier in some areas due largely to extremely small beans in the pods, low moisture content of beans, and shattering, which caused heavy harvesting losses.

Canadian production set a new record for the tenth successive year. The crop, all in Ontario Province, was up 7 percent from 1952 and was over 21 times the average prewar volume. Acreage was one-fourth larger than the previous year but the average yield declined to 20.4 bushels against 24.0 a year ago.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-39 : 1945-49	1951	1952	Average 1935-39 : 1945-49	1951	1952	Average 1935-39 : 1945-49	1951	1952
	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>									
Canada	10:	13,73:	13,55:	216:	20.5:	24.0:	20.4: <u>4/</u>	1,491:	3,843:
United States <u>2/</u>	3,042:	10,649:	13,545:	14,075:	14,335:	20.9:	20.7:	56,167:	208,885:
<u>EUROPE</u>									
Italy	5:	4:	2:	-	12.1:	17.8:	22.9:	- <u>4/</u>	1:
Yugoslavia	15:	18:	-	14.9:	10.1:	8.7:	-	-	74:
Other Europe	93:	95:	95:	-	-	-	-	1,067:	157:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) <u>2/</u>	607:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456:
<u>ASIA</u>									
Turkey	1,4/	4:	6:	-	29.0:	10.9:	11.4:	- <u>4/</u>	37:
China Proper (22 provinces)	12,411:	11,256:	-	7:	16.7:	16.9:	16.7:	-	190,248:
Manchuria	8,992: <u>4/</u>	7,048:	6,600:	7,400:	8,200:	16.8:	16.5:	151,294: <u>4/</u>	192,900:
Indonesia <u>3/</u>	889:	661:	933:	971:	-	10.0:	10.0:	16.3:	116,475:
Japan	797:	612:	1,043:	1,013:	1,040:	15.6:	12.1:	9,731:	111,321:
Korea <u>2/</u>	1,921:	583:	617:	590:	-	10.0:	8.5:	12,338:	6,393:
Taiwan (Formosa) <u>4/</u>	17:	32:	57:	-	8.9:	9.4:	8.6:	-	7,432:
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>									
Brazil <u>10/</u>	-	23:	89:	151:	154:	-	19.0:	25.5:	19.1:
<u>AFRICA</u>									
Tanganyika	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	-	<u>4/</u>	10:	12:	-	-	5.2:	7.5:	-
Total excluding "Other Europe," U.S.S.R., Chinese Mainland and North Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
World total <u>11/</u>	29,000:	32,460:	36,575:	37,945:	40,100:	-	-	463,720:	548,180:
<u>1/</u> Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. <u>2/</u> Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. <u>3/</u> Preliminary. <u>4/</u> Average of less than 5 years. <u>5/</u> Average harvested for beans. <u>6/</u> Less than 500 acres. <u>7/</u> One year only. <u>8/</u> Java and Madura only. <u>9/</u> Beginning with 1948 figures represent South Korea only. <u>10/</u> Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo. <u>11/</u> Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.									

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

There is believed to have been considerable improvement in China's soybean output this year. In China proper, production is estimated roughly at 220 million bushels or 10 percent above the estimated harvest of 1952. This size crop, moreover, would indicate an increase from the prewar level--possibly for the first time. Manchuria's crop may have approximated 134 million bushels or around 7 percent above the 1952 estimate. On the basis of this estimate, Manchurian output has not regained the prewar level. Acreage to soybeans probably was expanded this year in all China. Edible oils for local consumption reportedly are in short supply in parts of China.

Following a high level of expansion in soybean production in recent years, Japan's 1953 harvest dropped around 18 percent as a result of unfavorable weather.

Brazil's soybean harvest increased by about 8 percent this year. Over 98 percent of the crop is concentrated in Rio Grande do Sul but production is expanding in Sao Paulo and other south Brazilian states. A slightly larger area is now being planted for harvest in 1954 because of good export prospects.

Soybean production in Africa is relatively unimportant. This year's harvests have not yet been reported. However, on the basis of production in recent years, Nigeria probably produced around 140,000 bushels for export and output in the Union of South Africa likely was around 100,000 bushels.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS AND OIL IN 1952-53 DOWN 8 PERCENT

United States exports of soybeans and soybean oil in the 1952-53 (October-September) crop year totaled 41.3 million bushels soybean equivalent. This volume reflects a decline of 8 percent from the 45.0 million bushels bean equivalent exported in the preceding crop year.

Although exports again went to more than 30 countries throughout the world, there was a marked change from the year before in the composition of the exports. The 1952-53 volume of soybeans, as such, was 31,908,000 bushels or nearly double that of the previous crop year. Conversely, soybean oil (crude basis) exports were only about one-third as large. Thus, 77 percent of the total bean equivalent exported in 1952-53 consisted of soybeans, the balance oil. In 1951-52 the proportion of soybeans was only 38 percent, and the remainder oil.

The increase in exports of soybeans in the last crop year is accounted for largely by the much greater quantity that moved to Japan, although there were increases also in the quantities going to Taiwan (Formosa), Western Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, and other countries.

UNITED STATES: Exports of soybeans and soybean oil and total exports in soybean equivalent, crop years October-September
1951-1952 and 1952-1953

Country of destination	1951-1952 1/			1952-1953 1/		
			Total			Total
	Soybeans	Soybean oil 2/	soybean equivalent	Soybeans	Soybean oil 2/	soybean equivalent
	bushels	pounds	bushels	bushels	pounds	bushels
Canada	4,286	11,951	5,507	4,520	16,495	6,167
Cuba	1	6,203	635	3/	4,088	408
Haiti	-	894	91	-	789	79
Mexico	2	3,681	378	3/	23	3
Netherlands Antilles	-	915	94	-	100	10
Panama, Republic of	3/	369	38	-	244	24
Chile	-	28,356	2,899	-	-	-
Colombia	-	57	6	-	1,426	142
Peru	-	1,975	202	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	17	2	-	21	2
Austria	-	1,899	194	-	3,775	377
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,502	14,015	2,935	1,058	856	1,143
Denmark	258	542	314	1,443	-	1,448
France	1,418	76	1,426	218	1,208	338
Germany, Western	2	27,486	2,812	1,595	28,623	4,451
Iceland	-	533	54	3/	333	33
Italy	3/	20,203	2,066	-	4,966	496
Netherlands	1,476	88,609	10,536	2,723	17,513	4,471
Norway	745	-	745	676	-	676
Spain	-	5,090	520	-	-	-
Sweden	-	2,259	231	-	-	-
Switzerland	74	22,302	2,354	-	3,349	334
Free Territory of Trieste ..	-	233	24	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	27,326	2,794	84	1,631	247
Yugoslavia	-	1,817	186	184	-	184
Hong Kong	-	-	-	4	6	4
Israel	682	4,747	1,168	674	2,720	945
Japan	4,299	-	4,299	14,508	-	14,508
Korea	-	-	-	526	-	526
Philippines	139	106	150	136	21	138
Taiwan (Formosa)	2,162	427	2,206	3,553	2,400	3,793
Algeria	-	-	-	-	1,674	167
Tangier	-	22	2	-	127	13
Other countries	3/	1,379	142	1	1,494	151
Total	17,046	273,439	45,010	31,908	93,882	41,278

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Crude and refined oil in terms of crude oil. 3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from official sources.

The greatly reduced export volume of soybean oil was due chiefly to the appreciably smaller quantities of oil sold to the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Italy, and Belgium-Luxembourg. Moreover, while a large quantity of oil went to Chile in 1951-52, none was exported there in the year ending last September 30. And the relatively substantial increase in oil going to Canada, and a few other countries, was not sufficient to offset the generally reduced quantities moving to countries other than those mentioned above.

SPAIN'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION DISAPPOINTING

Spain's olive oil production from the 1953-54 olive crop is expected to range from 285,000 to 300,000 short tons, according to U. S. Foreign Service reports. This would be somewhat higher than the 1952-53 production of 250,000 tons but far below the 1951-52 crop of 770,000 tons. In addition to the edible oil, the olive crop may be expected to yield around 45,000 tons of green sulphur oil for industrial uses.

The size of the crop is very disappointing because a large crop normally follows a poor crop and last year was a year of low production. However, the drought throughout the summer and early fall prevented normal growth. Especially disappointing was the production in the Andalusian Province of Jaen, estimated at 65,000 tons. In a good year, Jaen can be expected to produce as much as 220,000 tons.

The dry weather which limited the size of the crop also reduced damage from insect pests, with the result that the sanitary condition of the fruit is generally good. An exception was in the Province of Toledo, where a serious attack of olive flies reduced production and damaged quality. Generally speaking, the acidity content of virgin oils, especially in the Province of Cordoba and Seville, is expected to be very low. Attacks of "barrenillos" in both Catalonia and Andalucia were combatted with copper sulphate furnished by the Government, and in Jaen, extensive disinfection against olive spiders was conducted by surface spraying and dusting by airplanes.

As of the end of October, stocks of edible olive oil were estimated at 110,000 tons. Thus, it is apparent that stocks plus the current production will supply Spain's domestic demand of about 385,000 tons and that the quantity available for export will depend upon the extent to which the actual yield exceeds 275,000 tons. No plans for the importation of soybean or other vegetable seed oil are known.

Olive oil exports from January through September 1953 totaled 19,640 tons, of which 40 percent came to the United States, 18 percent went to Cuba and 12 percent to Brazil. The Spanish Government fixed an export price of \$65 per 100 kilograms (29.5 cents per pound) in May, and at that time lifted a ban it had applied against the shipment of oil in drums.

Early in September the Government applied a ban on all further olive oil shipments except under previously approved contracts. This ban was lifted November 9 and the new minimum price fixed at \$55 (24.9 cents), a price low enough to permit Spanish shippers to compete with other Mediterranean producing countries and to make illegal rebates impractical. Prices for oil in tins were reduced 10 percent for tins of more than one-half kilo (1.1 pounds) and 5 percent on tins of one-half kilo or less.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which have beset the oil export trade during 1953, shipments so far this year already have surpassed those of 1952 when total exports amounted to only 18,319 tons. With respect to sales to the United States alone, 4,244 tons were shipped through September 1953 compared with only 2,071 during the corresponding period of 1952.

ITALY RESTRICTS FATS AND OILS IMPORTS FROM DOLLAR AREA

The Italian Government has decreed that with the exception of some 22,000 short tons of tallow and 7,165 tons of tall oil, no imports of fats and oils from the dollar area will be licensed in 1954, reports Louis J. Reda, Agricultural Officer, American Embassy, Rome. This represents a continuation of the Government's policy to steer purchases to nondollar sources, in view of Italy's unfavorable currency and balance-of-payment situations. Moreover, the favorable 1953 crop olive oil production, now estimated at about 275,000 tons, plus large Government holdings of seed oils, probably will result in minimum imports from other sources next year.

January-August 1953 imports of both edible and inedible oilseeds totaled 52,781 tons, against 60,979 tons in the same period in 1952. Major items imported were 18,015 tons of sesame and 16,353 tons (584,036 bushels) of flaxseed. China was a major source for oilseeds in 1953. Of the vegetable seed oils imported through August of this year, the largest single item was 17,628 tons of inedible coconut oil followed by 10,094 tons of crude linseed oil.

During the same period, Italian imports of inedible tallow were running about one-third ahead of a year ago. Of the 53,872 tons imported, almost 80 percent came from the United States; the balance came from Australia and New Zealand. The new decree thus represents a sharp curtailment in tallow imports from the United States.

Total availability of edible vegetable oils in Italy for the consumption year 1953-54 (beginning November 1, 1953) is forecast at 479,000 tons, or about 11,000 tons higher than in 1952-53. With consumption estimated at 358,000 tons for the period, stocks on November 1, 1954, would amount to 121,000 tons. However, olive oil production probably will be down in 1954-55 and high stocks will not disturb the domestic market as much as this year.

ITALY: Edible vegetable oil availability,
estimated 1952-53 and forecast 1953-54 1/

(Short tons)

	1952-53	1953-54
Stocks on hand (beginning).....	178,000	110,000
1952-53 olive oil production.....	202,000	275,000
Sulphur oil.....	22,000	28,000
Net seed oil imports.....	33,000	22,000
Seed oil production.....	33,000	44,000
Total.....	290,000	369,000
Total availability.....	468,000	479,000
Consumption.....	358,000	358,000
Stocks on hand (end).....	110,000	121,000

1/ Consumption year November 1 - October 31.

American Embassy, Rome.

Coming on top of fairly heavy 1953 imports of fats and oils, the favorable olive oil forecast has caused a slump on the domestic fats and oils market. Very little interest is being shown in offers of olive oil, and the offers of seed oil from Government stocks have thus far found no buyers. In order to assure the sale of the seed oil, the Government decreed that all imports of seed oil will be made contingent upon the quantities of seed oil sold from its stocks. Permission will be granted to buyers of this oil to import one-half the quantity purchased. Imports will be limited to the Sterling area and OEEC countries.

PHILIPPINE COCONUT PRODUCTION IN JULY-
SEPTEMBER NEARLY EQUAL TO YEAR EARLIER 1/

Production in the Philippines of copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut in the July-September 1953 quarter was nearly equal, in terms of copra equivalent, to output in the corresponding quarter of 1952, reports Agricultural Attaché J. L. Dougherty, American Embassy, Manila. The copra equivalent of the combined output of these 3 items was 258,348 long tons, only one percent less than the 260,456 tons produced in the third quarter of 1952.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

In view of the foregoing, coconut production in the Philippines seems to have recovered in large measure from the effects of droughts and typhoons in 1952, which reduced production in the intervening quarters. However, combined output of copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut in the January-September 1953 period was still 13 percent below that of the corresponding period in 1952, with production at 606,221 long tons copra equivalent.

Copra production in the first 9 months of this year was 406,972 long tons, a reduction of 15 percent from the 480,826 tons produced in the corresponding period of 1952. Coconut oil output at 97,563 tons was down substantially from the 114,631 tons produced in January-September 1952. Desiccated coconut production, however, at 36,841 tons, was markedly higher than the output of 26,978 tons in the first 9 months of last year.

Combined exports of copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut, and the domestic use of coconut oil in January-September 1953 totaled 606,221 long tons copra equivalent, a reduction of 13 percent from a year earlier.

Table 1 - PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut production in copra equivalent, January-September 1953 with comparisons
(Long tons)

	Average: 1947-51:	1951	1952 1/	Jan.-Sept. 1952 1/	1953 1/
Exports:	:	:	:	:	:
Copra.....	720,487	760,036	651,755	480,826	406,972
Coconut oil as copra 2/.....	87,517	122,403	126,132	98,621	62,005
Desiccated coconut as copra 3/.....	61,294	50,701	45,192	32,916	44,387
Total as copra.....	869,298	933,145	823,079	612,363	513,364
Domestic utilization:	:	:	:	:	:
Coconut oil as copra 2/.....	89,035	103,175	111,111	83,333	92,857
Total production as copra 4/.....	958,333	1,036,320	934,190	695,696	606,221

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Computed at 63 percent oil extraction rate. 3/ Computed as 83 percent of copra equivalent. 4/ Excluding coconut utilized in the making of home made oil and native culinary preparations.

Source: Philippine trade.

Exports of copra in the first 3 quarters of this year at 406,972 long tons were down 15 percent from the comparable period in 1952. About 55 percent of this quantity went to the United States, 29 percent to European countries, and most of the balance to Colombia, Venezuela, Canada, and Israel.

Coconut oil exports, in terms of copra, in the first 9 months totaled 62,005 long tons, 37 percent below the volume shipped in the corresponding period of 1952. Of this quantity 95 percent went to the United States.

Desiccated coconut exports in January-September totaled 44,387 tons copra equivalent, an increase of 35 percent from a year earlier. Virtually all of this, too, went to the United States.

Prices for copra in Manila, fluctuating somewhat in the early part of the July-September quarter, were firm and about 11 percent higher as the quarter ended. As of July 6 the Manila quotation per 100 kilos of resecaida was 30 pesos (\$152.41 per long ton). On September 28 the price was 33.50 pesos (\$170.19). While these prices were about one-third higher than a year earlier, they were considerably below the high-level prices prevailing in the first 3 or 4 months of this year (see Foreign Crops and Markets, issue of September 14, 1953--page 187).

U. S. IMPORTS OF BEEF AND PORK JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1953

In 1953 lower beef prices in the United States are discouraging imports of beef, while the relatively strong prices for pork coupled with smaller domestic supplies have been a stimulus to sharp increases in imports of pork. This is in contrast to the general upward trend of recent years in United States imports of both beef and pork. 1/

For the first 9 months of 1953 imports of beef and veal totaled only 115 million pounds but 112 million of pork were imported. Comparable figures for the January-September period of 1952 were 202 million pounds of beef and 44 million pounds of pork. During the 5 year period 1948-52 imports of beef and veal (excluding Class 0032900) averaged 225 million pounds annually and pork 29 million pounds.

Most of the decline in imports of beef this year occurred in fresh, chilled or frozen and cured beef. This is largely due to relatively small imports from Canada and Mexico, both traditional suppliers of either beef or live cattle. The favorable ratio of beef to pork prices this year has resulted in the slaughter of most of the Canadian beef for the domestic market. On the other hand the United States-Mexican border has been closed to shipments of fresh, chilled or frozen beef and live cattle importation since May 23. Apparently only small quantities of Mexican canned or cured beef are likely to be imported. Mexican officials are expanding efforts to export beef to more profitable markets in Europe and other Latin American countries.

Imports of canned beef, largely speciality products from Argentina and Uruguay, totaled 88 million pounds for the first 9 months of 1953 as compared to 94 million pounds for the same period of 1952. However, most of this decline occurred in imports from minor countries and the Argentine and Uruguayan imports continue near the 1952 level.

1/ See Foreign Agriculture Circular FIM 1-53 of March 2, 1953 for more detailed information on 1952 and earlier years.

UNITED STATES: Imports of beef and veal, by month and origin,
January-September 1953

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Item and country	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
	1,000 pounds								
<u>Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen</u>									
Canada	-	-	133	158	917	495	4,726	2,776	2,052
Mexico	1,872	931	349	28	199	32	-	-	11,257
Dominican Republic	261	332	252	387	498	489	515	491	3,371
Ireland	99	65	1	1	79	241	79	-	3,413
New Zealand	168	-	2/	50	184	214	88	180	486
Australia	21	-	-	-	-	-	8	169	884
Other	8	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	198
Total	2,429	1,328	735	624	1,758	1,471	5,431	3,616	2,240
<u>Veal, fresh, chilled or frozen</u>									
Canada	-	-	1	2/	228	34	2	15	-
Mexico	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307
New Zealand	-	-	6	-	12	-	-	-	12
Total	12	-	7	27	240	34	2	15	18
<u>Beef, canned, including corned</u>									
Mexico	48	43	155	38	135	130	-	-	-
Argentina	11,244	5,573	11,555	8,933	8,045	7,325	12,054	5,827	5,415
Paraguay	189	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	75,971
Uruguay	656	501	445	629	272	387	1,972	2,967	3,367
Australia	24	-	-	-	-	4	7	28	2/
Others	11	2	10	6	-	15	84	24	63
Total	12,172	6,119	12,165	9,606	8,476	7,861	14,117	8,846	2,246
<u>Beef and veal, pickled and cured</u>									
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	224	376	345	471
Argentina	675	78	390	618	563	1,282	292	95	184
Uruguay	76	41	166	121	92	-	-	94	209
Others	12	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	799
Total	763	119	556	739	655	1,506	398	524	42
<u>Canned meats, n.e.s. and prepared</u>									
or preserved meats, n.e.p.f. 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	97	3	226	306	261	15	122	14	221
Mexico	5,129	2,775	3,103	1,907	788	-	-	-	1,265
Ireland	1,298	1,369	274	1,027	101	-	-	-	13,702
New Zealand	13	-	75	154	192	-	-	-	4,071
Others	388	183	62	277	148	195	326	45	434
Total	6,925	4,330	3,740	3,671	1,490	210	448	59	1,681

1/ The declaration for these imports was filed in March but did not appear in the statistics until June 1953.
 2/ Less than 500 pounds.
 3/ Includes quantities of fresh, chilled or boned beef, principally from the four countries listed.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census, November 17, 1953.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, by month and destination,
January-September 1953

Item and country	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	January-September
	1,000 pounds									
Pork, fresh or frozen										
Mexico	154	119	171	138	168	190	160	155	188	1,443
Canal Zone	294	28	98	181	42	152	97	151	89	1,132
Bahamas	22	28	44	16	13	22	15	18	22	200
Netherlands Antilles	29	26	44	59	34	29	23	8	11	263
Venezuela	5	5	4	7	3	1	4	1/	4	33
Netherlands	30	18	30	35	-	4	7	-	78	282
Western Germany	145	149	141	-	85	181	-	-	35	754
Others	39	24	20	11	58	65	56	23	57	353
Total	718	746	560	583	313	543	355	355	454	4,460
Hams and shoulders, cured or cooked										
Mexico	8	4	2	5	9	19	14	4	6	71
Cuba	869	779	918	780	665	791	708	912	594	7,016
Venezuela	17	12	46	28	6	5	1	3	-	118
Others	86	52	70	62	63	55	37	80	34	539
Total	980	847	1,256	875	743	870	760	999	634	7,744
Bacon										
Canal Zone	65	13	16	14	36	11	18	30	10	213
Cuba	1,400	1,633	1,196	326	294	180	78	46	379	5,532
Venezuela	19	13	12	13	14	12	16	8	9	116
Western Germany	9	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
Others	31	37	46	37	26	29	26	27	23	282
Total	1,524	1,821	1,270	390	370	232	138	111	421	6,277
Other pork, pickled, salted or otherwise cured										
Cuba	354	459	455	201	607	535	930	572	329	4,442
Jamaica	2	-	-	70	6	193	175	217	-	663
Netherlands Antilles	62	53	54	41	27	28	30	49	74	418
Netherland	539	655	300	589	833	474	170	592	469	4,621
Western Germany	3,875	5,167	3,652	1,716	2,935	3,467	2,923	2,522	2,006	28,273
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	-	-	516
Others	221	221	119	240	216	152	185	133	453	1,240
Total	5,053	6,555	4,580	2,857	4,624	4,849	4,999	4,085	3,331	40,873
Hams and shoulders, canned										
Cuba	72	77	59	79	52	64	63	21	41	528
Venezuela	40	37	9	18	17	7	12	7	1	148
Others	22	45	20	21	25	27	17	23	27	227
Total	134	159	88	118	94	98	92	51	69	903
Other pork, canned										
Panama, Republic of	17	5	15	23	8	12	48	18	24	180
Canal Zone	10	5	4	19	1	20	1	3	5	68
Cuba	28	17	18	10	46	3	27	35	12	196
Netherlands Antilles	7	12	4	8	4	3	10	-	4	52
Venezuela	99	163	66	160	99	89	68	110	71	925
Philippines, Republic of	-	9	43	91	40	1	18	29	32	263
Others	36	43	59	61	47	45	50	68	89	498
Total	197	254	209	382	245	173	222	263	237	2,182

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census, November 18, 1953.

UNITED STATES: Imports of pork, by month and origin,
January-September 1953

Item and country	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	January-September
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen										
Canada	-	-	2,578	6,248	6,396	4,346	6,217	2,330	2,227	30,942
Australia	13	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	31
New Zealand	2	-	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	22
Other	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total	24	1	2,581	6,248	6,431	4,346	6,217	2,330	2,227	31,005
Hams, shoulders and bacon 1/										
Canada	1,955	1,507	2,399	2,733	2,723	2,648	3,278	2,035	1,500	20,678
Belgium	55	27	57	104	41	81	70	127	75	637
Denmark	901	931	1,184	1,466	1,014	1,149	1,767	1,149	1,557	11,118
Nether Lands	2,288	2,154	3,076	2,796	3,163	3,040	3,388	2,518	3,315	25,733
Poland	1,233	1,271	1,212	1,494	1,492	904	1,173	1,176	964	10,919
Western Germany	520	717	1,199	966	748	1,024	1,256	1,337	1,455	9,222
Others	62	33	90	62	14	80	10	24	47	422
Total	7,014	6,640	9,117	9,621	9,195	8,926	10,937	8,366	8,913	78,729
Other pork, pickled or salted, including sausages										
Canada	67	41	249	179	249	182	136	322	218	1,643
Denmark	7	2	48	4	13	9	19	24	1	125
Italy	26	42	70	38	38	23	28	27	71	363
Nether Lands	44	65	73	35	23	26	12	13	30	321
Other	-	1	10	7	19	6	28	7	1	79
Total	244	149	450	263	342	246	223	393	321	2,531

1/ Includes canned hams.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census, November 18, 1953.

The sharp increase in imports of pork this year have been due to larger imports of fresh and cured pork from Canada and a general rise in imports of canned pork (primarily hams and shoulders) from the Netherlands, Denmark, Poland and Western Germany.

Canadian supplies of pork are expected to be slightly larger next year. If the present ratio of beef to pork prices continue, relatively large supplies of Canadian pork will again be available for export to the United States. In Europe, some decline in pork production is in prospect for the major exporting countries. However, with some increases in pork production expected for the United Kingdom, France and a few other countries the total European production will not be much different from 1953; and since beef supplies may be larger in Europe relatively large quantities of pork may be available for export to the United States in 1954.

United States shipments of beef are relatively small. Exports totaled 18 million pounds for the first 9 months of 1953 as compared to 11 million pounds in the same period of 1952. Exports of pork totaled 62 million pounds in the January-September period of this year as compared to 75 million pounds in the same period of 1952. Most of this decline in exports resulted from smaller shipments to Cuba and the exclusion from the Canadian market of United States pork, due to the existence of vesicular exanthema in certain states.

INDIA EXPECTS ABOVE-AVERAGE OILSEED PRODUCTION

In line with the generally favorable crop prospects this season, India's production of oilseeds is expected to be above average. According to C.E. Pike, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, New Delhi, plentiful and well-distributed monsoon rains in practically all major producing areas are largely responsible for this optimistic outlook. The high prices which prevailed during June and July 1953 are also factors conducive to increased plantings of oilseeds.

The outlook for peanuts is believed to be particularly bright. Unlike the last few years, Madras State had sufficient rain this season. Production in the next 2 most important producing states, Bombay and Hyderabad, is also expected to be well above the 1952-53 outturn. Saurashtra, which suffered from partial drought last year, is expected to produce a good crop. Current anticipations of the Bombay trade are that the 1953-54 peanut crop will be between 2.6 and 2.8 million short tons of shelled nuts. This is equivalent to between 3.7 and 4.0 million tons of unshelled nuts. This, if realized, will be 14 to 24 percent larger than last season's official production estimate of 3,241,280 tons.

An appreciably larger sesame crop is forecast by trade sources. It is stated that some of the reclaimed lands in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh and other states have been devoted to sesame. The crop is currently estimated by the trade to be from 10 to 15 percent more than the 1952-53 official estimate of 505,120 tons.

The castor crop, ordinarily planted last among the kharif crops, is reported progressing well. Hyderabad State is the principal producer, accounting for about 50 percent of the annual output. Planting in Hyderabad took place under favorable weather conditions, but as a result of pest infestation replanting became necessary in certain areas. The resown plants are reported to have benefited greatly from rains which fell in October. An all-India increase of 5 to 10 percent in total output is predicted by trade sources.

With respect to flaxseed, rape and mustard, plantings are still underway and it is considered too early to forecast the output. Nevertheless, the early planted flaxseed is reported to be doing well. In view of the bountiful rains so far this year, expectations are that the season's production will be at least normal, if not better.

In view of the good prospect for the 1953-54 oilseed crops, a downward price trend is generally anticipated. Peanuts and peanut oil are already quoted at discounts of 20 to 25 percent for delivery during December-January. The domestic demand for flaxseed is also expected to fall with a consequent decline in flaxseed prices. With respect to castor, trade sources forecast a sharp break in prices as soon as a "bull operator" loses his grip on the market.

Regarding export allocations, it is believed that no quota for peanut oil will be announced before January. Nevertheless, business with foreign buyers is being negotiated subject to the grant of licenses. Present trade expectations are that an initial quota of 40,000 long tons (44,800 short tons) of oil will be established for January-June, 1954.

Shippers have been agitating for a reduction in the export tax on castor oil. Some observers, however, feel that this is not the proper time to make any adjustment in the tax. They point out that, despite the low offtake by foreign buyers in recent months, total exports since the beginning of this year have been appreciably higher than for the corresponding period of last year. In the present context of high speculative activity in the futures market, it is feared that a reduction in the export duty will result in an increase in domestic prices. The availability of castor oil for export during 1954 is expected to be slightly higher than in 1953.

**PAKISTAN INCREASES RICE ACREAGE;
SURPLUS EXPECTED**

Pakistan in 1953-54 is expected to harvest the largest rice crop in 5 years. The country's acreage devoted to rice has increased steadily in recent years, and the weather this season has been generally favorable for production. Exportable supplies from the crop harvested principally in December are estimated tentatively at between 300 and 500 million pounds of milled rice.

**PAKISTAN: Rice acreage and production,
annual 1947-48 to 1953-54**

Year	Acreage		Yield per acre	Production		
				Rough	In terms	
				rice	of milled	
	1,000			Million	Million	
	acres		Pounds	pounds	pounds	
1947-48.....	21,100		1,187	25,044.3	16,680	
1948-49.....	21,545		1,316	28,346.7	18,879	
1949-50.....	21,772		1,257	27,368.1	18,227	
1950-51.....	22,401		1,230	27,559.8	18,355	
1951-52.....	22,481		1,159	26,046.4	17,347	
1952-53.....	23,015		1,190	27,398.4	18,247	
1953-54 1/.....	23,500		1,202	28,250.0	18,816	

1/ Unofficial.

Compiled from official sources, except as noted.

The total surplus of West Pakistan for shipment in 1954 is estimated at from 500 to 700 million pounds. If the crop of East Pakistan is as large as early reports indicate, that area may be about self-sufficient in rice this year. An allowance, however, is made of around 200 million pounds for possible import requirements of East Pakistan.

Rice shipments from West Pakistan in the year May 1952-April 1953 totaled 497 million pounds, of which 315 million pounds were shipped to East Pakistan. Exports to foreign countries came to 182 million pounds, with 99 million to Japan; 82 million to India, and 672,000 pounds to Ceylon. Shipments during the May-September period of 1953 totaled 149 million pounds, of which 121 million pounds were shipped to East Pakistan. Exports to foreign countries in this 5-month period came to 28 million pounds, with 18 million to Japan; 9 million to the Middle East; 672,000 pounds to Zanzibar, and 65,000 pounds to India.

A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION FORECAST UNUSUALLY LOW 1/

World production of jute in 1953 is forecast at about 2,532 million pounds, the smallest crop since 1946. It exceeds only 3 other crops in the past 30 years. Like the small crops of 1931 (2,259 million pounds) and 1941 (2,229 million), it follows a year of unusually large production.

The large total 1952 production of 4,730 million pounds has been exceeded only in 1926 with 4,880 million pounds and in 1940 with 5,31^{1/2} million. Carry-over from the 1952 crop is generally estimated by trade sources as probably large enough to supplement adequately the 1953 crop but leave a relatively small carry-over into the 1954-55 season. There may be some scarcity, however, in the better grades.

The sharp decrease in the world production forecast for 1953, as shown in Table I, is primarily the result of reduction in acreage brought about by the policy of rigid jute controls in Pakistan and by unfavorable weather in India at planting time. Lower prices received by growers for their 1952 crop also discouraged planting in most countries. The decrease in Pakistan in 1953 accounts for more than 77 percent of the total decrease in world production this year, and in India for nearly 22 percent of it.

Jute production in Pakistan in 1953 was officially reported at 1,001 million pounds, or only 37 percent of the 2,705 million pounds of the preceding year. Trade estimates during the cutting season, however, ranged around 1,500 million pounds, or about half of the 1952 crop as also estimated by trade interests.

The carry-over of jute in Pakistan from last year is generally estimated by the government at about 1,200 million pounds. If trade sources are fairly accurate in their estimates of production, a supply of about 2,700 million pounds will be available for the 1953-54 season.

Consumption of raw jute in Pakistan may reach 200 million pounds, leaving more than 2,500 million (trade estimate) for export. This is generally expected to be an adequate quantity. It is feared, however, that a relatively large part of the carry-over consists of lower grades. If this is true, some scarcity may develop in the better grades.

The harvested acreage of jute in Pakistan this year was estimated at 760,245 acres, compared with 1,881,000 acres in 1952 and 2,059,000 in 1947. Pakistan is continuing a policy of jute acreage controls in an effort to keep prices at a level high enough to protect growers yet low enough to insure a ready market.

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Table I.--JUTE 1/: World production, by countries, averages 1935-1951,
and years 1950-1953 2/

(In thousands of pounds)

Country	1935-39	5-year average 1941-45	1947-51	1950	1951	1952	1953 preliminary
India	3,360,856	2,838,104	1,178,904	1,320,518	1,871,016	1,877,982	1,400,000
Pakistan	3/ 21,760	2/ 20,640	2,236,674	2,402,964	2,518,744	2,704,524	1,001,146
Nepal 5/	26,443	13,516	16,349	15,432	15,432	15,400	15,400
Taiwan	7,661	6/ 6,000	17,987	15,432	24,251	44,092	22,046
Iran	2,933	7,807	8,255	8,818	7/	8,818	8,000
Japan	113	9,840	1,879	2,138	2,183	3,194	3,000
Brazil	729	13,000	28,736	30,983	49,212	32,716	42,070
Indochina	1,241	13,000	16,755	-	-	-	-
Belgian Congo 2/	-	215	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries 10/	-	-	14,631	27,814	42,227	43,000	40,000
Total 10/.....	3,421,736	2,922,122	3,520,170	3,824,099	4,531,002	4,729,726	2,531,662

1/ Excludes mesta and other substitutes wherever possible to separate them.

2/ Year of harvest.

3/ Pakistan included with India prior to official separation in 1947.

4/ Early trade estimate.

5/ Estimates of imports into India from Nepal.

6/ F.A.S. estimate based on incomplete data.

7/ Preliminary.

8/ Average 1945-49.

9/ Belgian Congo fibers are predominantly various jute substitutes rather than jute, but these quantities were reported as "jute excluding punja and urena lobata."

10/ Excludes Communist China, Manchuria, and U.S.S.R., but includes estimates for other jute producing areas for which data are not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, Foreign Service reports, trade sources accepted as reliable, and estimates based on best available information.

Indian jute production in 1953 has not been reported officially, but early trade estimates forecast about 1,400 million pounds. This would be only 75 percent of the preceding crop, but greater than production in Pakistan for the first time. The 1952 production was an all-time high record for the area now included in India. Unfavorable planting weather and low prices were the cause of the decrease in this year's crop.

India is following a program designed for self-sufficiency in fiber for the domestic jute mills. Cultivation of both jute and jute substitutes has been encouraged. Mesta production reached an estimated 240 million pounds in 1953. This will be used by the mills if needed.

An estimated total of possibly 600 million pounds of jute was carried over in India from the 1952 crop. Imports are expected to exceed the 720 million pounds guaranteed under the trade agreement. A total of 800 million is believed to be needed and is expected to be available. The total supply in India will probably be about 2,800 million pounds.

Mill consumption is expected to be about 2,240 million pounds, or the same as in the past season. Other domestic consumption is estimated at 40 million pounds. This will leave a carry-over of about 520 million pounds, or less than half the average prewar carry-over. However, stocks in recent years have remained well below the prewar level.

Large jute consumption in India causes the prices of jute there to show the general trend throughout the world markets. See Table II for index numbers of wholesale prices of jute and manufactures in Calcutta. Consumption of raw jute in India in 1952 was estimated to equal more than 47 percent of the world production in that year.

Production and acreage of jute in Nepal are not reported, but imports of Nepalese jute into India indicate more than 15 million pounds of exportable jute produced annually. Exports from Nepal are often included in Indian production statistics because the total customarily enters into the Indian supply by way of Bihar.

Production of jute in Taiwan declined in 1953 to only half the quantity reported for the preceding year. The goal set by the government was lowered after the unusually large 1952 crop, but loans to growers were continued and the price was still controlled in relation to the price of rice.

Brazilian production increased to 49 million pounds in 1951 from a negligible quantity 10 years before. Smaller crops in 1952 and 1953 were the result of heavy losses from unseasonable floods in the Amazon Valley. Retting takes place along the river banks as the water rises at the beginning of the flood season. If the water rises too rapidly, or if the floods appear earlier than usual, part of the crop is washed away before processing can be completed. The Government of Brazil is striving for self-sufficiency in bagging fibers as a means of relieving demands on Brazilian resources of foreign exchange.

Table II.--INDIA: Index numbers of wholesale prices of jute and jute manufactures in Calcutta, averages 1914-18 through 1944-48, calendar years 1941-1952, and months January 1949-July 1953

(Base: July 1914 = 100)

Averages (5 years)	Index numbers :		Years	Index numbers :		Years	Index numbers :	
	Raw jute	Manu- factures		Raw jute	Manu- factures		Raw jute	Manu- factures
1914-18.....	77	140	1941	77	137	1948	296	383
1919-23.....	100	142	1942	77	137	1949	290	391
1924-28.....	114	156	1943	123	188	1950	301	424
1929-33.....	59	88	1944	122	198	1951	517	645
1934-38.....	49	69	1945	117	197	1952	277	386
1939-43.....	87	134	1946	155	224	1953	---	---
1944-48.....	188	274	1947	251	366	1954	---	---
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Index numbers 1/

Months	1949		1951		1952		1953	
	Raw	Manu-	Raw	Manu-	Raw	Manu-	Raw	Manu-
	jute	factures	jute	factures	jute	factures	jute	factures
January.....	308	374	301	424	483	604	199	297
February.....	305	365	301	424	370	486	199	300
March.....	301	366	600	828	345	432	176	285
April.....	303	341	750	782	338	403	191	272
May.....	298	347	772	770	238	356	248	312
June.....	275	335	804	738	243	368	234	322
July.....	245	393	562	668	204	315	253	320
August.....	267	409	376	568	228	329	---	---
September....	280	487	428	619	241	363	---	---
October.....	301	424	421	613	221	351	---	---
November....	301	424	428	662	191	323	---	---
December....	301	424	458	642	218	306	---	---
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ The monthly index numbers remained at 301 for raw jute and 424 for jute manufactures from October 1949 through February 1951 because of price controls.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official data on price indices of the Government of India prior to July 1951, and Government of West Bengal beginning July 1951.

Production in Iran was reported unofficially at nearly 9 million pounds of jute in 1952, and at about 8 million in 1951. It is believed that the current crop may be between those two quantities, but probably not more than 8 million pounds which is average production for the country.

Japanese production of jute in 1953 may be about equal to the 1952 crop. Production has now increased to the prewar level after a slump following the unusually high level of wartime output. No significant change in production is expected soon, although imports of the fiber average approximately 35 million pounds annually.--By Cecille M. Protzman, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS CONTINUE UPWARD TREND DURING SEPTEMBER, 1953 1/

Continuing the upward trend of the first 2 months United States exports of agricultural products showed a further increase, during September, the third month of fiscal 1953-54. The total valuation amounted to \$234,429,000, an increase of 17 percent over the \$201,207,000 of farm products exported in August, 1953, and of 6 percent over those for September 1952, which were valued at \$220,983,000.

Nonagricultural exports also showed a substantial improvement during September, amounting in value to \$993,007,000 compared with \$972,154,000 in August, but they were slightly under the \$996,263,000 worth exported in September last year.

The nation's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as non-agricultural, amounted in value during September 1953 to \$1,227,436,000 compared with \$1,173,361,000 a month earlier, and \$1,217,246,000 during September a year ago. Agricultural products constituted 19 percent of the total outward movement during the month under review compared with 17 percent a month earlier and 18 percent in September last year.

On a dollar-value basis, wheat and wheat flour continued to hold first place with exports valued at \$45,855,000. While exports of wheat and flour at this level were 8 percent above the \$42,456,000 worth sold abroad during the preceding month of August, they were 20 percent under the \$57,499,000 worth exported in September 1952. Leaf tobacco took second position during September, with exports valued at \$40,546,000 compared with the \$26,885,000 worth exported in August and \$31,031,000 in September last year. Third place went to cotton, the exports of which were valued at \$36,992,000 compared with \$35,042,000 in August and \$50,136,000 in September last year.

1/ More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in U. S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for September 1953, available on request from Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural products, during September 1952 and 1953

Commodity exported	Unit	September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Butter	Lb.	26	24	21	19
Cheese	Lb.	254	363	140	182
Milk, condensed	Lb.	1,484	1,085	360	267
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	5,764	13,997	948	1,983
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	2,598	3,648	1,439	2,077
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	2,515	3,676	465	635
Eggs, dried	Lb.	579	50	260	53
Beef and veal, total <u>1/</u>	Lb.	1,150	2,273	310	518
Pork, total <u>1/</u>	Lb.	5,673	5,176	1,547	1,439
Horse meat	Lb.	1,142	1,431	166	219
Lard	Lb.	26,611	24,412	3,062	4,317
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	48,266	109,068	3,466	5,627
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:				:	:
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	252	210	50,136	36,992
Apples, fresh	Lb.	3,851	3,734	376	357
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	2,532	4,814	126	226
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	30,972	54,802	1,561	2,192
Pears, fresh	Lb.	4,656	4,150	391	358
Prunes, dried	Lb.	1,607	2,941	245	477
Raisins and currants	Lb.	3,356	4,689	514	592
Fruits, canned	Lb.	20,047	15,972	3,194	2,579
Fruits juices	Gal.	1,752	1,813	1,627	1,834
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,744	2,118	9,417	3,116
Barley, malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	463	360	1,195	891
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,217	10,427	10,253	18,435
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	208	1,188	380	1,863
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	100,518	110,958	9,725	11,149
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	22,744	19,066	48,763	40,278
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,519	985	6,913	4,612
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	374	163	1,823	965
Hops	Lb.	32	189	13	81
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	64	88	33	46
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	301	1,131	944	3,183
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	11,288	6,527	1,505	863
Soybean flour, edible	Lb.	306	584	28	61
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	954	8,674	379	471
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	42,373	54,928	26,510	37,421
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	7,826	5,157	4,521	3,125
Beans, dried	Lb.	17,129	40,644	1,212	2,963
Peas, dried	Lb.	4,658	3,684	358	279
Potatoes, white	Lb.	31,428	53,572	1,226	1,080
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	8,596	11,992	1,228	1,710
Total above				196,780	195,535
Food exported for relief, etc.				583	10,406
Other agricultural products				83,620	28,488
Total agricultural				220,983	234,429
Total all commodities				1,217,246	1,227,436

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural products during September 1952 and 1953

Commodity imported	Unit	September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
SUPPLEMENTARY					
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Cattle, dutiable	No.	1/	4	4	877
Cattle; free (for breeding)	No.	1/	2	139	493
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	5,964	9,219	674	1,257
Cheese	Lb.	6,486	5,540	2,877	2,814
Hides and skins	Lb.	11,349	15,011	3,640	6,419
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	13,310	8,908	4,813	3,151
Wool, unmfd., excludes free in bond	Lb.	26,456	19,634	18,525	14,363
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	6	20	821	3,167
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	2	169	314
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,512	735	2,289	1,179
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	14,816	10,448	1,833	1,302
Barley malt	Lb.	5,223	5,034	319	303
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	1,125	31	415	11
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	3,398	6,166	688	901
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,476	5,279	2,098	2,207
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	8,592	10,720	882	1,382
Castor beans	Lb.	5,637	6,481	461	383
Copra	Lb.	47,015	74,743	2,516	5,983
Coconut oil	Lb.	10,137	10,975	883	1,335
Palm oil	Lb.	1,984	1,326	189	110
Tung oil	Lb.	1,161	1,713	417	433
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	352	348	40,161	40,400
Molasses; unfit for human consumption	Gal.	16,789	15,072	2,165	1,737
Tobacco; cigarette leaf	Lb.	6,787	7,571	4,466	5,065
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,227	1,509	2,017	2,201
Potatoes, white, certified seed	Lb.	140	0	6	0
Potatoes, white (table stock)	Lb.	140	93	5	3
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	372	101	20	8
Other supplementary				64,498	59,114
Total supplementary				157,990	156,912
COMPLEMENTARY					
Silk, raw	Lb.	1,057	464	4,745	2,205
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	14,260	13,696	6,522	6,947
Bananas	Bunch	4,440	4,252	4,897	5,598
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	246,668	280,997	126,550	155,865
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	19,274	23,716	6,342	7,551
Tea	Lb.	9,506	10,364	3,953	4,726
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	5,835	10,839	5,381	4,711
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	9	12	2,916	2,665
Rubber, crude	Lb.	114,417	131,320	30,807	27,375
Other complementary				8,920	7,143
Total complementary				201,033	224,786
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				359,023	381,698
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				880,441	928,200

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding feature of the nation's agricultural exports during September, compared with those for the same month a year earlier, were the very large increases in exports of such products as evaporated milk, whole dried milk and nonfat dry milk solids; beef and veal; tallow; grapefruit, oranges, prunes and raisins; corn, grain sorghums and rice; hops; field and garden seeds; soybeans; flue-cured tobacco; dried beans; white potatoes, and canned vegetables. On the other hand, exports of a number of farm products show very large reductions, notably lard, canned fruits, barley, wheat and flour, soybean oil, and leaf tobacco other than flue-cured.

With respect to agricultural imports, receipts from abroad during September were valued at \$381,698,000, an increase of 26 percent compared with the \$302,595,000 worth imported in August, and of 6 percent compared with the September 1952 imports which were valued at \$359,023,000. As usual, the bulk of these imports consisted of essential complementary products, such as coffee, rubber, carpet wool, cocoa or cacao beans, spices and tea, which are not produced in the United States.

The nation's total imports of all merchandise, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at \$928,200,000 during September compared with \$880,441,000 in the same month last year. Agricultural commodities constituted 41 percent of the total during the month under review, the same as during September 1952.

Quantitatively, the September 1953 imports compared with those for the same month a year ago, show very large increases for live cattle, casein and lactarene, hides and skins, cotton, Brazil and cashew nuts, coconut meat, copra, leaf tobacco, coffee, cocoa or cacao beans, spices and crude rubber. Equally outstanding, however, were the very large reductions in imports of canned beef, apparel wool, olives in brine, pineapples, shelled almonds, molasses, white potatoes, tomatoes, and raw silk.

On balance, the value of the United States imports of agricultural products exceeded that of exports during September 1953 by \$147,269,000. In the same month a year ago, agricultural imports exceeded the value of agricultural exports by \$138,040,000.

The July-August-September upward trend in shipments of American farm products abroad results in part from increased foreign demand created by improved dollar availability in important countries, the replacing of stocks and better competitive pricing of some United States commodities. --By Leo J. Schaben.